

regeneration and happy future of the Russian people.

The United States has lent friendly effort in preserving for the Russian people the integrity of their national patrimony and in safeguarding their economic freedom.

Finally, America has generously come to the relief of suffering and saved millions of Russians from starvation. For this assistance and support in the hours of distress Russia will conserve eternal gratitude.

In addition to the statement of funds handled by Mr. Bakmeteff, contained in the letter of Secretary Mellon to Secretary Hughes, the latter appends a statement to the effect that Mr. Bakmeteff, recently at the request of the Department paid to this government out of Russian funds, sums amounting to \$3,000,000. The amount had been drawn by American diplomatic and consular officers in Turkey, to cover expenditures connected with the representation of Russian interests by the United States and for aid and protection of Russian citizens in Turkey during the period prior to the entry of the United States into the war.

**Secretary Mellon's Letter.**

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury addressed to the Secretary of State on June 2, covering the question of loans to Russia and the financial relations of the two countries, which this Government, was written in response to a request from Mr. Hughes under date of May 23. Mr. Hughes had called attention to recent public discussion of the subject, and asked the Secretary of the Treasury to rectify the manner in which the claims of American citizens against the Russian Government were being handled.

According to the letter, it appears that the net amount of loans advanced to the Provisional Government of Russia from May 16, 1917, to November 15, 1917, when the Kerensky government was overthrown, was \$187,729,750. In November 15, 1917, an additional loan of \$1,223,750 was advanced and used in payment of interest on obligations held by the Government of the United States.

These obligations were assumed by Boris Bakmeteff, Ambassador, under authority which had been given him by his government. Of the money lent by this government to Russia the Ambassador had advanced to the Provisional Government of Russia the sum of \$1,223,750, showing that only a comparatively small part of the American loan was used for these expenditures.

**Liquidation of Claims.**

Secretary Mellon's report tells of a liquidation fund established with the National City Bank of New York, and describes how the American claims were disposed of. His statement follows:

"It appears that under the authority of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, made certain loans to the Provisional Government of Russia for the purpose of enabling it to carry on the national security and defense and prosecuting the war. The net amount of the loans so made is \$187,729,750. Although a credit of \$1,223,750 was advanced to the Treasury in favor of the Russian Government on May 16, 1917, the first loan to that government was not actually made until November 15, 1917, when the amount of \$1,223,750 was advanced. No loans were made by the Treasury to the Russian Government after the fall of the Provisional Government early in November, 1917, when the Kerensky government was overthrown. The amount of \$1,223,750 was advanced to the Russian Government by the Treasury on November 15, 1917, the proceeds of which were simultaneously applied by the Russians to the payment of interest on the obligations of the Russian Government. The funds advanced by the Treasury in making the above loans were used solely for the purchase of obligations of the Russian Government in accordance with the Liberty bond acts, in the same manner as with other foreign governments, and the funds so paid for these obligations became the funds of the Russian Government. All of the obligations thus purchased are signed in the name of the Provisional Government of Russia by Mr. Boris Bakmeteff, who was the representative of the Russian Government at the time the loans were made. The Treasury is authorized to sign them in the name and on behalf of that Government.

"In connection with the loans so made to the Russian Government, the latter rendered reports to the Treasury of its expenditures. These reports cover the period from April 6, 1917, the date of the United States Government's entry into the war, to March 4, 1921, and show total expenditures for that period of about \$221,000,000. The principal items of such expenditures appear to have been munitions, including remounts, explosives and cotton purchases and other supplies.

**Total Russian Expenditures.**

"It would seem clear that only a comparatively small portion of the total expenditures of the Russian Government in this country during the period referred to was made from funds advanced by the United States Treasury. In view of the fact that it appears from the reports of the Russian representatives with this department that of the \$187,729,750 so loaned about \$125,000,000 was transferred by the Russian Ambassador to the account of the Russian Minister of Finance at Petrograd, and only the balance of about \$62,000,000 was retained by the Russian Ambassador for expenditures in this country.

"According to information shown by the Treasury records, the Russian Government's financial situation in this country at the time of the fall of the Kerensky government in November, 1917, was, in a general way, as follows:

"Its bank balance then on hand amounted to about \$4,000. The Russian Ambassador had estimated that about \$10,000,000 thereof represented the balance remaining from this Government's loans to Russia, and that the rest of such funds consisted of money derived from other sources, such as British credits and loans made by private bankers in this country. At this time the Russian Government also had a large amount of property in the United States, consisting mainly of war supplies.

"Apart from its indebtedness to the United States Government on account of the loans above mentioned, the Russian Government's financial obligations in the United States arose principally out of contracts for supplies and certain private loans issued in this country. The contractual liabilities amounted to about \$102,000,000, and the total principal amount of such private loans was \$56,000,000.

**Protection of Americans.**

In these circumstances the Department of State and the Treasury considered it advisable to enter into arrangements with the Russian Ambassador with a view to effecting such an application of the Russian Government's available assets in this country that the interests of American manufacturers and contractors and of the United States Government would be protected. In accordance with these arrangements the Russian Ambassador deposited about \$47,000,000 of the \$56,000,000 cash above referred to with the National City Bank of New York in a so-called liquidation fund subject to his direction.

"This money was to be devoted to the general liquidation of Russian obligations in this country. The balance of

**Tooth Driven Into Larynx Caused Aviator's Death**

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, June 4.—A tooth driven through the larynx caused the death of the Swiss aviator Johnner, who was killed when his airplane fell several thousand feet last Thursday. None of the aviator's wounds was broken, and an autopsy disclosed that except for a tooth found in one of his lungs there were no internal injuries.

It further appears that from December 1, 1917, when the liquidation account was opened, to March 4, 1921, when the account was closed, additional deposits were made therein aggregating a total amount of about \$23,000,000. The funds so deposited resulted chiefly from the sale of Russian property in this country and the charter hire from certain Russian ships.

**Character of Disbursements.**

"This made the total deposits in the liquidation account aggregate about \$76,000,000, and the total disbursement from this account for the period in question also amounted to about \$76,000,000. From the reports of the Russian representatives, it appears that these disbursements were made for supplies, transportation, storage, inspection, and other expenses of the United States Government and on private loans floated in this country, salaries and upkeep of the Russian Embassy and consulates, and other Russian institutions in the United States, and various miscellaneous purposes. It is further shown by such reports that payments on contracts for the purchase of Liberty bonds, amounting to about \$10,000,000, were expended for interest on said loans. It will be noted that these two portions of the liquidation funds estimated by the Russian Ambassador to have been derived from American Government loans.

"From the pertinent records it appears that the settlement of the contracts outstanding in this country at the time of the fall of the provisional Government was effected by the Russian Ambassador in cooperation with representatives of the Department of State and of the War Industries Board, with the result that the outstanding contracts were settled by payment, cancellation and other means, without loss to American contractors. This settlement, it should be said, may well be regarded as a noteworthy achievement of the Russian Government, in view of the fact that the amount of cash available for use in respect thereof was very small.

**Liquidation Virtually Completed.**

"On February 14, 1921, the Treasury was informed by the Russian representatives that the liquidation of the outstanding liabilities of the provisional Government of Russia in regard to the contracts entered into with the United States had been for the most part completed, and an arrangement was thereupon entered into whereby the liquidation account was such as closed on March 4, 1921, and the balance therein, amounting to \$76,426,34, paid to the Treasurer of the United States and applied on account of interest due and payable on Russian obligations held by the United States. It was agreed by the Russian representatives, however, that sums which might still accrue to them from the remaining business of liquidation would, prior to the closing out of the liquidation account, have been payable into that account, should likewise be applied on interest due on said obligations.

"Such sums to the aggregate amount of \$237,750.73 have actually been paid since March 4, 1921, by the Russian representatives to the Treasurer of the United States on account of interest due on the Russian obligations. It is the understanding of the Treasury that the funds so paid were realized chiefly from further sales of the Russian Government's property.

"As you are aware, all of the information above given with respect to loans made by this Government to Russia, and the greater part of the data set forth in regard to the liquidation of the Russian Government's financial obligations in this country after the fall of the Provisional Government have heretofore been made public in various reports and other documents."

**BAKMETEFF'S STATUS LONG IN QUESTION**

**Recent Charges by Senator Borah on Loan Recalled.**

Boris Alexandrovitch Bakmeteff came to the United States in 1917 as the representative of the Kerensky Government of Russia. He remained in Washington, an accredited Ambassador without a government, after the Kerensky Government fell. Much of his time also was passed in New York. He had offices at one time in the Flatiron Building. His status since the overthrow of the Kerensky Government has been a disputed question.

It was through Bakmeteff that the United States advanced \$187,000,000 to the Provisional Government of Russia, headed by Kerensky. Senator Borah on last May 4 demanded that the diplomatic privilege of immunity be withdrawn so far as it related to Bakmeteff, and that he be required to tell what became of the money. Senator Borah said he had information that the money instead of going to Russia went to the private account of Bakmeteff, and that he even went so far as to buy real estate with it. Senator Borah said, moreover, that since the Government was advanced the money, it was its duty to see that it was properly accounted for, and that the Senate should have the power to subpoena him and compel him to disclose what became of the money and also to tell of his alleged connection with Gen. Gregory Semenov.

On May 6 Secretary Hughes sent to the Senate a statement by Bakmeteff denying in detail the charges made by Senator Borah. Senator Borah replied that the statement was not an explanation of the disposal of the money, which was the information he had demanded.

Senator Borah's first attack on Bakmeteff was made soon after the arrival of Gen. Semenov. Bakmeteff was subpoenaed by the Senate Committee on Labor and Education to testify to what he knew of the activities of Semenov, but Secretary Hughes ruled that the former Ambassador still enjoyed diplomatic privileges and need not answer the subpoena. Secretary Hughes's ruling was questioned by Senator Borah, who contended that "even if Bakmeteff once was an Ambassador, when he begins to counsel with and harbor a murderer it is time to terminate whatever status he may have as such."

**U.S. MEDALS GIVEN TO HEROIC VERDUN**

**Poincare Defends Arms Policy in Accepting Tribute From American People.**

INSISTS CLAIMS JUST

**Military Force Needed to Safeguard the Nation, Premier Says.**

VERDUN, June 4 (Associated Press).—In the name of the American Congress and the American people, Myron H. Herrick, the American Ambassador, today presented to the city of Verdun the first and only medal ever given by the United States Government to any community in the world.

The Ambassador and Premier Poincare together visited the ground where are buried many thousands of French whose valor the medals commemorate, and both spoke under the emotion aroused by the thought of the deed and the sight of the "red zone," so devastated that it may never be fit for human habitation.

Mr. Herrick assured France of the deep friendship of the United States, which though it might prevent disagreements and misunderstandings, would dissipate and survive them.

"Verdun and valor are forever one and inseparable," said the Ambassador. "Here blazed the spirit of France. And so this medal, which I give to this illustrious city, hallowed by the sacrifices and courage of all France, is a tribute from the whole United States to all of France."

**Cheered by Verdun Crowds.**

Both the French Premier and American Ambassador were greeted with enthusiasm when they arrived at the Verdun station at noon.

In his speech accepting the medal Premier Poincare called attention to the fact that he is a resident of Verdun, and added:

"Never have the President and the Congress of the United States of America conferred such an honor on any other city, and of all the decorations received by Verdun none will ever constitute a more honored feature of her armorial bearings than the medal you have just presented to her."

"If America has seen fit to honor Verdun it is because the battle and victory at Verdun were a battle and victory of right and freedom. The deed of valor around this inviolate citadel inspired neither by thought of aggression nor lust for conquest; we fought for our independence, our threatened homes."

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**Crowds Cheer When Ambassador Herrick Makes Presentation to Historic City.**

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**DEFENDS ARMAMENT POLICY.**

"It was to defend the same ideal that the American legions crossed the Atlantic and shed their blood on our devastated fields. Many times I have stood at salute by the graves of these brave boys of the United States who are sleeping their last sleep in the foreign cemeteries, close by, and I can hardly tell you how anxiously I watched their arduous advance in 1918—with what joy I saw them drive the invaders from our sacred soil, to which for four years they had hung so stubbornly."

The Premier then referred to the fact which so long bound the two nations together. Divergences of opinion were inevitable, but they were not incompatible with the continued existence of loyal understanding, he said.

"It is desirable when divergences occur," he added, "that public opinion should be enlightened, that the suffering, patient, not allowing it to be supposed that a heating difference could shake an unbreakable friendship."

"It has been attempted since peace was signed to foist upon America a legend, which the common sense of your great people rejects more and more every day, of a militaristic France, an imperialistic France. Such is the slogan of her revilers. I am quite aware that mere denial from the French Government would not avail for an end to this despicable campaign. The honest people whose judgment is disconcerted by its require something more than denials to be undevoted."

"But we are entitled to request them before they condemn us to imagine themselves in the position of France—to recall the dangers to which we have been exposed, and remember the suffering we have endured. Then they will see why we are determined never to be subjected again to the same trials. Let them reflect that just compensation promised us has not been paid, and they will grasp the reason why we are maintaining the possibility of using force to uphold our just claims."

**Not Making Unfair Demands.**

"Assuredly, we are not keeping up armaments for the vain purpose of enjoying spectacular displays or to drive to divert the youth of our country to a life of idleness. We are not making demands on productive labor; it is no pleasure for us to lay upon our countrymen the burden of military charges; still less pleasure do we derive from the prospect of fighting, for we know too well the cost of battle, even for the conqueror."

"It would be a different matter if we used, or appeared desirous of using, force to support unfair, unreasonable claims, oppress nations, extend our territory and reject all peaceful settlements. Then the other nations would be entitled to judge France severely."

"If there are smallest indications we have ever cherished such designs? Haven't we shown extraordinary moderation with regard to Germany? Haven't we paid, instead of her, eight billion francs in those unfortunate regions devastated by her and which we have up to the present been obliged to reconstruct at our own expense?"

"France, I am thankful to say, responds to complete a trust in her former comrades in arms to have any fear of being disapproved or disavowed by them. She sees, at any rate, in today's commemoration a most valuable pledge of the friendship of the United States, and for this she will ever remain deeply grateful."

**BRITAIN AS GODMOTHER TO GERMANY, HE URGES**

**Von Bernstorff Sees Way to Enter League of Nations.**

BRUSSELS, June 4.—Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States, expressed the belief in the *Boresen Courier* that the results of the Genoa economic conference again have made acute the question of Germany's entrance to the League of Nations. He fears the results achieved at the conference will be placed in jeopardy if Germany continues to insist on the league, as many problems discussed at Genoa would logically be referred to the league for further action.

"We, the former ambassador, strive to effect our admittance to the league, albeit in a manner befitting our dignity as a nation," he says.

The former Ambassador proposes that Great Britain sponsor Germany's cause at Genoa by officiating as her godmother. He suggests as a requisite condition to Germany's acceptance into the league that she should accept the major Powers be vouchsafed her, as it was at Genoa.

Discussing the problem of a foreign loan, Count von Bernstorff says that American support will be forthcoming only if American peace policies are accepted abroad. He believes an international financial transaction labeled "disarmament loan" would find active favor.

**25,000 TURIN WORKERS MAY DECLARE STRIKE**

**Motor Factory Men Expected to Join Milan Walkout.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Rome, June 4.

Twenty-five thousand workers employed in the Fiat works in Turin are expected to declare a strike following that of 60,000 workers in the Fiat and Bianchi works in Milan. The manufacturers have announced that foreign competition is forcing a reduction in the price of food and therefore wages must be reduced still lower, the high cost of living being having been abolished.

The Turin crisis is being deferred by the Socialist Deputy Buizi to introduce a system of payments graded according to production. Although the Bianchi works at Milan are employing several hundred strike breakers there has been no violence on the part of the strikers so far. The Fiat works are closed down.

**FALL KILLS WINDOW CLEANER.**

Patrick Hughes, 48, a window cleaner, whose home was in First avenue, lost his footing yesterday when cleaning a window on the second floor of the Rhineclander Building, 238 William street, and fell down an alleyway. He was killed.

**French Birth Rate Falls; 13 Per Cent. More Deaths**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, June 4.

The present rate of depopulation is only a question of one generation before the population of France will diminish at the rate of 200,000 a year, statisticians declare after a study of partial birth and death statistics for the first quarter of 1922. These show that the number of deaths was about one-fifth the population of France, only three report an excess of births over deaths and indicate a total excess of deaths over births of 13 per cent. These figures do not bear out the optimism expressed when in the two years immediately following the war marriages jumped more than 200 per cent. over the prewar rate.

**GOLD MIGHT ALTER SOVIET PRINCIPLES**

Continued from First Page.

consumption to reward the "die hards" for supporting him."

Radek does not think that the difference in the interpretation of private property rights should form a permanent obstacle between the Soviet Government and capitalist States. He insists that the Russians have already recognized the principle of private property, reserving merely possession of a part of large industries for communistic exploitation.

**Indemnities Depend on Credits.**

"The Soviet Government's generosity relative to what indemnification the former owners will receive," he says, "will depend upon the amount of credit Russia can get abroad."

Another prominent Communist present interposed: "If Morgan will endorse our checks, we shall pay everything."

Radek says that a leading Power advised the Bolsheviks to declare for the return of private property, as it was not cost anything, asserting that in four or five years there would follow a general cancellation, beginning with the payment of European debts, and ending with Russia dropping her private property claims in Russia. But the Soviet delegates declined, saying they preferred to wait until they knew the date of such a general debt repudiation.

Concerning the government's policy at the Hague, Radek said it was dictated by the discussions of the Soviet Genoa delegates with the Communist party leaders upon their return to Moscow. It is considered significant that Radek did not go back to Moscow until after the Hague conference. Maxim Litvinoff already has left for the Soviet capital, and Radek and Christian Rakovsky are leaving for London. Radek concluded by reiterating that any further concessions by the Soviet Government would be gauged by the inducements which other Powers offer.

**LLOYD GEORGE FINDS TRUE HARMONY AT LAST**

**Says What Genoa Lacked Welsh Music Festival Had.**

CARDIFF, Wales, June 4.—Premier Lloyd George spent today churling. This morning he attended the Baptist Chapel services, while Mrs. Lloyd George visited the Methodist church. This afternoon the Premier, accompanied by his wife and Lord Riddell, motored to Fennell to hear an old friend preach in the Methodist church.

Speaking at a Welsh music festival yesterday Mr. Lloyd George said he had found it difficult to obtain because there were thirty-four voices there instead of four. The Premier suggested that the conductor of the festival accompany him to the next conference to insure harmony.

This information lends a point to the remark Michael Collins was quoted as having recently in London to the effect that Ireland could not allow men like Lord Carson to dictate what was best for Ireland.

**See Trouble With De Valera.**

Considerable difficulty is expected in getting De Valera and other extreme Republicans to admit the oath clause in the constitution. Many of them if they are returned to the next Dail—or provisional Parliament—are expected to refuse to take this oath even though it is provided in the constitution.

Though the oath is essentially a formality, the provision for carrying an appeal into an English court (the Privy Council) awakens Republicans' resentment. They argue that such a provision partly nullifies the treaty clause conferring a dominion status on Ireland, and constitute the expense of such procedure, owing to the distance of England from Ireland, has rendered the clause practically obsolete.

Whether the inclusion of the oath and the appeal clause in the constitution will or will not cause another rift between Collins and De Valera, the Griffith-Collins combination now seems to be divided on certain points, although as follows:

**GERMANY MUST PAY MORE FOR SUPERVISION**

**Salaries of Entente Control Commissions Increased.**

BRUSSELS, June 4 (Associated Press).—The members of the Entente Control Commissions assigned to duty in Germany have been voted special cash allowances, in addition to their salaries, for the four months beginning March 1, as follows:

Chiefs of Commissions, 71,550 marks; Generals, Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, 53,025 marks; rank and file, 37,875 marks; Major, 34,100 marks; Captains and Lieutenants, 32,200 marks; non-commissioned officers, 17,650 marks; privates, 10,400 marks. The allowances are to be paid on the basis of foreign exchange.

Although the allowances were voted by the Council of Ambassadors on April 18, Gen. Maurice Nollet, chief of the French military mission, has just advised the German Foreign Office of the increases.

**RABIES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.**

Ex-War Minister One of 66 Victims in Hospitals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—An epidemic of rabies is causing consternation in Constantinople and the suburbs. Sixty-six patients have been admitted to hospitals during the last two days suffering from dog bites. Those under treatment include Ferid Bey, former Minister of War, and sixteen foreigners, principally British. Eighteen patients were received from a single Turkish family.

**BRITISH ATTACK RETAKE TOWN ON ULSTER BORDER**

Continued from First Page.

marched from Enniskillen along the western side of Lough Erne toward Belleek. Artillery with armored cars, tenders and all the customary paraphernalia of war in its train also followed along the narrow road. It was planned to place big guns in position near Roscoe where they would command not only Maghera Castle but also Belleek and the fort overlooking it, occupied by Sinn Fein forces.

Another phase of the operations was the landing of troops on Boa Island, the largest island in Lough Erne, from one point of which it is but a mile across the channel to Ulster territory occupied by Sinn Fein forces. This move was carried out with dramatic suddenness. Over two hundred soldiers left Enniskillen Saturday afternoon and proceeded to Kesh, a small village off the main road near Clonelly post office, where several broadsides led to Lough Erne.

Protected by armored cars the troops moved down the roads to the shore of Lough Erne, where boats commanded by British soldiers were waiting. The troops were ferried across and proceeded with utmost caution to the point of the island.

Armored cars and tenders patrolled the peaceful roads around Clonelly. Further along on the road leading to Pettigo and Lettercan, where the counties of Fermanagh, Tyrone and Donegal converge, they were under constant fire from Sinn Fein machine guns.

There was intense machine gun fire from the Sinn Fein side of the border all day Saturday on a six mile front, without perceptible result.

Border firing was resumed to-day by the British, and the Sinn Fein forces of Starbane, in the course of which special constables were shot while on duty at Camel's Hump.

**IRISH CONSTITUTION CHANGES ARE MADE**

**Redraft Expected to Fulfill Terms of Treaty.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, June 4.

When the Anglo-Irish conference is resumed in London Tuesday Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eireann, and the British representatives will redraft the constitution which it is believed here will adequately fulfill the terms of the treaty.

It is now known that the constitution is being presented contained some "superfluous" clauses which drew serious British objection. With the deletion of these and the addition of the oath specified in the treaty, to be signed by the Dail, the British admitted it is believed here that the "crisis" would subside rapidly.

The tentative document contained eighty clauses, some designed to satisfy Eamon De Valera and some designed to test the British opposition. It purposely omitted the oath provided by the treaty on the ground that the constitution specifically recognized the British Empire, and so there was no need of such a clause. It is understood, however, that the British insisted on the oath being included, and the Irish yielded on that point.

The Irish delegates presented one serious objection to including their constitution in accordance with the Canadian constitution. The usual constitution of a British dominion formally provides that a committee of the English Privy Council be the ultimate court of appeal in law cases in any part of the empire. This clause usually is inoperative, though occasionally it is invoked.

The Irish delegates explained that the inclusion of such a stipulation in their constitution now means that Lord Carson, Lord Curzon and Lord Sumner have broken the custom of the British House of Lords, which imposes silence regarding political questions on all Lords of Appeal.

This information lends a point to the remark Michael Collins was quoted as having recently in London to the effect that Ireland could not allow men like Lord Carson to dictate what was best for Ireland.

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Although the allowances were voted by the Council of Ambassadors on April 18, Gen. Maurice Nollet, chief of the French military mission, has just advised the German Foreign Office of the increases.

**RABIES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.**

Ex-War Minister One of 66 Victims in Hospitals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—An epidemic of rabies is causing consternation in Constantinople and the suburbs. Sixty-six patients have been admitted to hospitals during the last two days suffering from dog bites. Those under treatment include Ferid Bey, former Minister of War, and sixteen foreigners, principally British. Eighteen patients were received from a single Turkish family.

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**LABOR PROGRAM OUT FOR IRISH ELECTION**

**Compulsory Farm Work Is Part of the Platform.**

CONK, June 4.—At the first public meeting held to-day in connection with the city elections Labor Candidate Day outlined his party's program. It pledged self-determination, anti-militarism, compulsory tilling of the soil, the housing of workers with machinery and the improvement in the industrial system with a view to bringing about employment and thereby abolishing the unemployment doles, which were declared to be degrading to the nation.

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